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NO ESCAPE FROM AN EXTRA SESSION. THE ARMY BILL AND THE LEGISLATIVE NOT YET PASSED, AND NOT LIKELY TO BE-INTERESTING SCENES OF THE LAST TWENTY-FOUR HOURS IN

All of the Appropriation bills have now been passed by Congress, or were, at the late hour of going to press, likely to be, except the Army and the Legislative. The conference committees on those measures have been unable to agree. The political clauses in them and the railroad telegraph item make the trouble. Both houses were still in session at 3 a. m. to-day. Mr. Springer was vainly trying to get the House to impeach Minister Seward, and the Senate was discussing general business. Sunday night in the Senate was attended with an exciting episode over the Jefferson Davis pension, in which Senator Chandler made a very able speech.

A GLANCE AHEAD.

THE NEXT CONGRESS TO BE CALLED TOGETHER IN APRIL, IF NECESSARY-THE SPEAKERSHIP. INV TELEGRAPH TO THE TRIBUNE.

Washington, March 4.-The members of the Conference Committee on the Legislative bill now consider that an extra session is inevitable. They see no way avoid it. If an extra session occurs it will be called by the President to meet on the 1st of April.

Speaker Randall says that an examination of the rolls of the next House shows that the Demoerats will have a clear majority of five over the Republicans and Greenbackers. Democratic opponents of Mr. Randall's candidacy for the next Speakership say that sixty-six Democratic members of the next House are pledged to vote against him. Mr. Blackburn declares that he himself or General

Garfield will be the next Speaker.

THE APPROPRIATION BILLS. ALL OF THEM DISPOSED OF SUBSTANTIALLY, OR LIKELY TO BE SO, EXCEPT TWO-POLITICAL QUES-TIONS NOW THE CAUSE OF TROUBLE.

INT TELEGRAPH TO THE TRIBUNE! Conference Committees, but in which there was no legislation of a political character, were reported to the House before the recess to-day by the House conferees, and passed.

The Fortification bill passed the House early in the session, and was amended in two particulars by the Senate. In conference the Senate receded from both the amendments, each of which was to increase the amount appropriated by the House.

The Smidry Civil Appropriation bill, as agreed on by the Conference Committee, warranted the expenditure of about \$18,500,000, an amount, Chairman Atkins says, considerably less than that appropriated by the same bill in several years. Among the amendments by the Senate, which were agreed to by the Conference Committee, were the following appropriations: For the Chicago Custom House, \$175,000; New-York Post Office, \$42,000; City of Baltimore, reimbursement of money advanced to complete defences of that city during the war, \$96,000; to pay amount due land-grant railroads for transportation, \$300,000; building for a National Museum, \$250,000; to complete the office work of the Hayden-Rowell and Wheeler surveys, \$20,000 each.

The proposition of the House relative to the closing up of the scientific surveys was agreed to substantially as it passed the House. The appropriation of about \$1,500,000 to pay the interest on the funded debt of the District of Columbia and to provide a sinking fund for the payment of the same, gave rise to considerable debate in the House. Mr. Blackburn, chairman of the District Committee, was prominent in the attack on this part of the conference report, and it was defended by Mr. Hendee, of the same committee, and Abram S. Hewitt. The House agreed to the report by a vote of 148 to 107.

The River and Harbor bill, which was sent to a conference committee this morning, was left to tions, adopted this afternoon by the House on a conference report which did not materially change the bill as amended by the Senate. The total amount appropriated by the bill was not known by the Conference Committee when it reported, but it is said to be between seven and eight millions. The House was so anxious to pass this ceeded in getting a roll call, on which there were only sixty-two votes recorded against it.

A good deal of progress fas since been made with the appropriation bills, and all of them are now in a fair way to become laws by noon to-morrow, except the Army and the Legislative bills. Of these, the first would probably be easily disposed of were it not for the opposition of private interests, which, combined with public ones, stand in the way of any compromise upon it. There has been constant talk, however, of a compromise of the political questions to-day. The Democrats are said to be willing to give up their attempt to reorganize the army, and to substitute for it a provision that no more promotions shall take place until a reorganization bill has been passed by a future Congress. The Republicans, on the other hand, will reluctantly yield their opposition to the section which Mr. A. S. Hewitt values above all others, that which prevents the use of troops to quell election riots. The chief obstacle to an agreement now seems to be the opposition of the Western Union Telegraph Company to the clause of the bill in regard to railway telegraphs. That provision has been agreed to by both Houses by such majorities that no conference committee would dare to strike it out, or, doing so, would expect to have its report adopted. The only way to defeat this telegraph section, therefore, is to beat the whole bill; and it is generally asserted about the Capitol to-night that the agents of the Western Union Company are

laboring to that end. There are no signs of a possible compromise on the political questions contained in the Legislative bill. There has been a scramble to-day, in conse quence, to get new legislation, non-political in its character, taken off from that measure and put upon others that will be passed. Thus the sections providing for a reorganization of the Western surveys, which formed a part of the Legislative bill, have been somewhat modified and transferred to the bill, which has now been completed. These sections as they now stand, and completed. These sections as they now stand, and as they will stand in the law, will consolidate all the surveys except the Coast Survey, which retains its present organization, and will place them under the Interior Department with an executive head, to be appointed by the President. The present system of surveying the public lands for settlement is not changed. The leading features of the Sundry Civil bill have been explained elsewhere.

The Post Office Appropriation bill has been agreed to, and the following are its most important features: The appropriation for fast mail service is reduced from \$100,000 to \$150,000. The Brazilian mail contract is stricken

service is reduced from \$100,000 to \$150,000,000. The Brazilian mail contract is stricken ent; and the change in the method of determining the compensation for railroads, from finding the weight of the mails to ascertaining the space occupied, is also defeated. Those sections giving to the Postmaster-General the right to say on what trains the mails shall be run and how the postal cars shall be manufactured are retained. The House Proceduc for its objection to the proceducing the results of the proceducing the proceducin recedes from its objection to the new classification of mail matter with the exception of one feature. The registration of newspapers is stricken out except as to its machinery, but the clause making it a penalty for the clause making it a penalty dence to the department as to the character of their publications is left, which virtually gives the department the right to adopt registration as a matter of administration, sample copies of newspapers and periodicals are al-lowed to go through the mails at pound rates. The conferees also strike out the section authorizing the Postmaster-General to put into public use double

postal cards and double letter envelopes. In the

The Fortifications bill has been agreed to by the House,
Sherily after midnight the Conference Committees on the Legislative and Army bills failed to agree, and the members of those committees report that there is no prospect of a compromise. When these reports are made to the House a discussion will probably occur, which is expected to settle the question. This is looked for with great interest.

ZACH CHANDLER IN REPLY TO LAMAR. A CRUSHING SPEECH IN ANSWER TO THE EULOGIES UPON JEFFERSON DAVIS-FOUR HOURS OF

THRICING EPISODE.

IBY TELEGRAPH TO THE TRIBUNE. Washington, March 3 .- Old frequenters of the Senate gallery are unanimous in the opinion that the session of last night, or rather of this morning, was the most remarkable one which has occurred since the days immediately before the Rebellion. The hours between midnight and 4 in the morning were crammed full of the most thrilling episodes to

The much considered Arrears of Pensions Appropriation bill had come back for a reconsideration, and seemed on the point of being reënacted in the same objectionable form as before when Mr. Hear submitted an amendment to the Mexican war clause Davis. In the opinion of most observers and, indeed, of many of his party associates, this movement seemed ill-timed and uncalled for. The Senator was left quite glone for more than an hour to defend his measure against the bitter and offensive assaults. As soon as the Honse met in session and the journal had been read to-day, Mr. Springer called up his from the rebel side of the chamber. This he proved well able to do however. He maintained his temper under the most provoking taunts while his op- | the minority of the committee, recommending that ponents lashed themselves into a white-heat passion ponents lashed themselves into a white-heat passion the whole steplet be treated and evening, and some M. Léon Say, the formee Minister, over what they termed an outrage against the dear-the Judiciary. The whole of the day and evening, and some M. Léon Say, the formee Minister, over what they termed an outrage against the dear-the Judiciary. The whole of the day and evening, and some M. Léon Say, the formee Minister, over what they termed an outrage against the dear-the Judiciary. est sentiments of a large and honorable portion of this now united people.

Senator Lamar was especially personal and offensive in his remarks, and seemed completely carried away with rage. He shook his fist at the Senator from Massachusetts, whose act he characterized as a wanton insult. He was called to order by the chair, then occupied by Senator Edwards, and in words and manner bade it defiance. He was commanded thereupon to impeachment which Mr. Springer had presented. WASHINGTON, March 4-1 a. M.-Three of the appropriation bills which have been in charge of take his scat while the ruling of the chair hot tempers cooled off, and as several Republicans did not vote, the ruling of the chair was reversed, and the remarkable fact was placed officially upon record that the Schate of the United States considers a motion to except Jefferson. Davis, from the provisions of a general pension a "wanton insult" to the supporters of the late Confederacy.

The debate ran on for an hour, the Democrats lenouncing the attempt (as they called it) to revive the spirit of sectionalism out of which so many disasters had already grown. The most glowing culogies were paid to the leader of the lost cause, whose glory it was said exceeded that of Greece, and whose honors overtopped those of Rome; he had not asked for a pension; he would scorn a pension; his name was the synonym of all that was ionorable and chivalrie, and he was enshrined in the hearts of the Southern people as worthy to go down in history with a Washington and a Hampton. His sins, it was said with apparent pride, were those of a whole people, and his guilt was shared by many now filling seats on the floor of the

To all this Senator Hoar replied quietly, and with the utmost self-command, that Mr. Davis had never by word or act manifested his repentance for cil or a filibustering motion would be interposed. had shared with him in the acts of rebellion. He had never sought to be reinstated in his citizenship, and it was inconsistency on the part of the Govearment he had tried to destroy, to be thrusting this honor upon him while yet to all appearance he maintained the attitude of rebellion.

Other Republicans were at last aroused, and short work was made of the fine-spun nonsense by which it was sought to make acts of treason appear glorious and to east blame upon Republicans for their alleged attempts to bring out ill-feeling between the sec-

"Who," asked Senator Blaine, "brought Jefferson Davis here to-night?" "This man's name is never heard in Congress," said he, "except when some favor is to be asked for him. Who asks a pension for Jefferson Davis now? No Republican has First, that while Consul-General at Shangbrought him here. The Senate has been told that Jefferson Davis had never since the war counselled insurrection. How grateful," he continued spreas-tically, "ought the country to be for such leniency Not counselled insurrection !-- and for this are we! asked to grant him a pension !"

Mr. Blaine extorted a reluctant confession from Senator Lamar that the Government, under Republican centrol since the rebellion, had been most lenient in its treatment of those who had sought to

No single event of the night, however, could compare in absorbing interest with the ten-minute speech made by Senator Chandler at a quarter to 3 o'clock, The hour and the events which immediately preeeded it-the man and the prominent part he had played in the most stirring episodes in our National Instory—served to give to the words he uttered a significance out of all comparison with the ordinary course of political debate. He said:

omise of pointical debate. He said:

Mr. Prissichni: Twenty years ago. I. In company
with Mr. Jefferson Davis, stood up in this chamber,
and, with min, swere by Almonity God that I would
upport the Constitution of the United States. Jefferson
avis came from the Cabinet of Frankin Pierce into
be Sepate of the Boulet States.

the ceth to sustain the Government that he meant to overthrow.

Sir, there was method in the madness. He in cooperation with other near from his section and in the Caionet of Mr. Buchman made careful preparation for the event that was to follow. Your armies were scattered all over this broad land where they could not be used in an emergency. Your fleets were scattered wherever the winds blow and water was found to float them, where they could not be used to put down a rebellion. Your Treasury was depicted until your bonds hearing 6 per cent interest, payable in com, were noted for 8s cents on the dollar for current expenses and no buyers were found. Preparations were carefully made. Your arms were sold under an apparently innocent clause in an army bill providing that the Secretary of War might in his discretion sell such arms as he deemed fit for the Government to sell.

Sr., eighteen years ago last month I sat in this hall and listened to deferson Davis delivering his farewell address, informing us what our constitutional duties to this Government were, and then he left and entered into a rebellion to overthrow the Government that he had sworn to serve.

I remained here, sir, during the whole of that ter-

n to serve, emained here, sir, during the whole of that ter-

I remained here, sir, during the whole of that ter-rinie rebellion. I saw our brave soldiers by thousands— I might almost say millions—as they passed on to the theatre of the war. I saw their sheltered ranks return ing. I saw steambout after steambout and rainon after when the railroad train bringing back the wounded. I was with my friend (poluting to General Burnside) when he commanded the Army of the Potomac, and saw piles of lers and arms that would make humanity shudder. I saw the widows and orphans made by this

war.

Mr. President, I little thought at that time that I should live to hear in the Senate of the United States should live to hear in the Senate of the United States enlogies upon Jefferson Davis living—a living rebel—on the floor of the Senate of the United States. Sir, I am amazed to hear it, and I can tell the genilemen on the other side that they little know the spirit of the North when they come here at this day with bravado on their lips, uttering enlogies upon him whom every man, woman and child in the North believes to have been a

No man ventured to interrupt; none felt insulted. It was simply crushing.

THE LAST NIGHT AT THE CAPITOL. THE BUILDING SWARMING WITH VISITORS-SCENES IN CONGRESS-SPRINGER DESPERATELY TRYING TO IMPEACH MR. SEWARD-MINOR INCIDENTS [BY TELEGRAPH TO THE TRIRENE.]

WASHINGTON, March 4-1 A. M .- The Capitol is full of people to-night. Hundreds of eager sightseers fill the galleries to overflowing, and pour in a ceaseless stream through the corridors that surround the two Houses of Congress and the broad passages that lead from one wing of the building to

The members of the lobby are there in full force,

pressing about the doors of the House and Senater watching for members of conference committees in order to make a last appeal for their pet measures. Cabinet Ministers mingle with Senators, The representatives of foreign powers and the ladies of their families look down from their exclusive galleries; and heads of executive bureaus are busy looking after the appropriations for their

THE SENATE QUIETLY AT WORK.

In the Senate business is going on as smoothly as though the session had only just begun. Since the recess, which closed at 8 o'clock this evening, the conference reports on the Sundry Civil and the River and Harbor Appropriation bills have been received and adopted. The former was strongly opposed by Mr. Edmunds, who discovered in the bill a paragraph whose presence there illustrates one of the most dangerous practices known to legislation: the engrafting upon appropriation bills in conference committee of provisions never considered by either which no synopsis and no pen description can do House, and never submitted to conference. The item in this case was a proposition to turn over the waterworks at the Rock Island Arsenal to a private company. After some resistance by Mr. Edmunds, the bill was passed in spite of his objection.

After that, one bill after another was taken up in the Senate, and without debate it was passed or reprohibiting the payment of a pension to Jefferson | jected. Many measures that would have been stoutly resisted at any other time slid through tonight almost without objection.

SPRINGER FIDDLING STEADILY ON ONE STRING. resolutions impeaching Minister Seward, and they were read, as were also the conclusions of the whole subject be referred to the Committee on with the exception of the short intervals consumed in hearing and considering reports of conference committees and in receiving messages from the Senate,

General Butler, from the Committee on the Judicisry, to which the contempt case was referred day before yesterday, offered the report of that ommittee, and attempted to have it considered as a question of higher privilege than the articles of

General Banks appealed from the decision of the Chair, and made an exceedingly able speech in support of his appeal. It had already been shown that port of his appeal. It had already been shown that of the articles of impeachment included the action of Mr. Seward for which he was held to be in contempt of the House, and that that subject at least had been taken away from Mr. Springer's committee and sent to the Committee on the Judiciary.

The Speaker ruled against him.

Mr. Springer saw the position in which lie was placed, and withdrew the article of impeachment relating to Mr. Seward's refusal to answer. General Banks in his speech still held that the re-

port which General Butler had made from the Judictary Committee was a question of higher privilege, because if the articles of impen-hment should be adopted Mr. Seward would be in the custody of the Senate while the House still held him for contempt. The Speaker's ruling was sustained, however, and the discussion on the case proceeded.

Mr. Springer had the floor for an hour when the House met after the evening recess. The and the Cabinet, not having arrived at an agreement on whole evening up to midnight was consumed in vain efforts by Mr. Springer to get a final vote; but he would hardly get on his feet before some conference report would take him his part in the rebellion as had the Senators who He may get a vote some time between now and 12 o'clock noon, but even that is doubtful.

This whole movement of Mr. Springer against Mr. Seward is one of the most malicious and unfair that has ever been made in any Congress. It is nothing short of an attempt to degrade a high Government officer without giving him an opportunity to have the case considered upon its merits, and at a time when a trial will be utterly impossible. The discussion which has taken place to-day and this evening has not been of a character to throw any light upon Mr. Seward's record, and the voting has been almost exclusively partisan in its character. If the articles of impeachment are adopted they cannot be tried by the Senate, and Mr. Seward will therefore he left without any chance of an official yindication. This is just what the Democrats seem to want-This whole movement of Mr. Springer against

The articles of impeachment, as drawn Mr. Springer, charge the following things: hat, and as Superintendent-Judge of the hat, and as Superintendent-Judge of the Consular Court, Mr. Seward was guilty of injustice, tyranny, extortion and bribery. This charge contains five specifications, among which is one that he corruptly received \$700 for advice in the settlement of an estate of one Spedding, while acting as judge, and allowed this amount to be charged against the estate, at the same time allowing the executor to receive 5 per cent for his services, although the law allowed him 1 per cent. Next, that Mr. Seward used his official influence to promote law allowed him 1 per cent. Next, that Mr. Seward used his official influence to promote the construction of the Woosung Railroad; that he drew money from the United States Freasury upon vouchers purporting to represent the salary and fees of a marshal of his court; that he defranded the Government by pretending that his receipts were in depreciated currency, and charging the Government for exchange; that he received double salary as Minister and Consul-General, charging for the latter in the name of Bradford; that without aethority of law he suspended Consul-General Meyers, and put Bradford in Meyers's place for the purpose of concealing the crimes committed by House to the point of voting upon his articles of impeachment, and Mr. Conger has demanded that a separate vote be taken on each of the seventeen articles. Unless something is once to stop this proceeding the House will still be voting on these articles at 12 o'clock to-day.

THE SENATE A LITTLE DROWSY. An air of exhaustion and drowsiness now pervades the Senate. The unseasonable hours in which the body has indulged for a week past have checked the playful exaberance of spirits which is usually manifested by its members in night sessions; and even the jolliest of good fellows among them seems resolutely and severely intent upon business. Not much of it is being accomplished, to be sure, but the effort is not lacking.

Not a single word or act which could be considered a violation of the strictest rules of decorum has taken place; a marked contrast in this respect

Very little of general interest has occurred 7 o'clock this morning, and reassembled at 1 p. m. The resolution empowering the Teller Committee to continue its investigations in the Northern States during the recess, and report at a subsequent session of the Senate, was carried The Senate spent about two hours in executive session, and took a recess from 5 till 8.

A large portion of the evening session up to this hour has been spent in discussing the merits of the bift providing for a survey of the Mississippi River. The scheme has been charneterized as a job for the improvement of private lands, and it has been as-serted with force that this was only the serted with force that this was only the entering wedge for future enormous expenditures. Namerous verbal amendments have been added in Committee of the Whole, and they are now being voted upon in the Senate. The veas and nays are being called upon each of them, but the object of this procedure cannot be seen unless it is to filibuster the bill out of existence.

MR. COX AND THE CENSUS BILL. THE SUCCESS OF THE BILL DUE TO THE NEW-YORK CONGRESSMAN.

IBT TELEGRAPH TO THE TRIBUNE! WASHINGTON, March 3 .- The House amendments to the Census bill have been agreed to by the Senate, and the bill now goes to the President for his signature. The success of this meas-

See Fitth Page.

GENERAL FOREIGN NEWS.

A FRENCH MINISTER FORCED TO RESIGN. LEON SAY, THE FRENCH MINISTER OF FINANCE, AS-SAILED-A CHILEAN SQUADRON BLOCKADING

PERUVIAN PORTS. In France, the Chamber of Deputies has constrained M. de Marcère, the Minister of the Interior, to resign, by adopting substantially a motion assailing the Prefecture of Police. M. Léon Say, the Finance Minister, is the object of severe attacks in the Paris journals. Three Peruvian ports have been blockaded by a Chilean squadron. It is expected that there will soon be a Cabinet crisis in Spain.

POLITICAL STRIFE IN FRANCE. THE MINISTER OF THE INTERIOR FORCED TO RESIGN

VERSAILLES, Monday, March 3, 1879. In the Chamber of Deputies to-day M. Clemeneeau attacked M. de Marcère, Minister of the Interior, for the state of affairs in the Prefecture of Police, which, the former declared, must be reorganized and weeded out

in his own name and not for his colleagues. He asserted that the weeding out demanded by M. Clemseeau was a sort of proscription.

This elicited loud protests from the Left. M. Cicmenceau moved that M. de Marcere's explan-

ation be declared insufficient. The Commber suspended its sitting for a time, and the Ministers held a consultation, in the course of which M. de Man ore expressed his determination to resign whether vetorless or vampulshed.

When the Chamber resumed its session, M. Commercian executed the order of the day pure and simple, which called with his interpellation. This was adopted stress of the day pure and simple.

unanimously.

Macrore has placed his resignation in the hands

Lostion, Monday, Merch 3, 1879, attacks are using made by some jour-

A SEVERE BLOW TO THE CARINET.

The Paris correspondent of The Timessays: "The white has experienced a severe blow. It knows that all the Moderates in the Chambers and in the country

THE AFGHAN SITUATION.

In an editorial article The Times says: "Y keen Khan will probably succeed Shere All. His letter to the Viceroy, amounting his father's death, cems to give proof of his disposition to come to terms. The English troops are now in possession of the strong ees, which are the keys of the Northwestern frontier of India. The main objects of the war thus aircody secured, the death of Shere Ali increases the chance of a normaneut settlement with Afghantstand.

The Victory of India telegraphs that General Biddniph's rear enard was attacked at Kushu Nokhud by 2,000 Alizuidarans. The enemy was repulsed with a loss of 150, and pursued until nigotfall.

THE SPANISH CORTES TO BE DISSOLVED.

A dispatch from Madrid to The Daily News, says: "It is reported that General Martinez Campos Cuben affairs, the Ministers will dyise the King to dis-solve the Cortes this week, consult the leading states men of the several parties, and then call to office either the present administration or any that will consent to undertake simultaneously home elections and coloutal reform," the policy advocated by Martinez Campos. The greatest animation prevails in pointical circles.

> PERUVIAN PORTS BLOCKADED. LONDON, Monday, March 3, 1879.

The Daily News states that telegrams received at Paris announce that a Chillan squadron is blockading Mexillones, Antofogosta and Caracotes. It is reported that a Carlian force has landed and taken possession of the Nitrate Mines.

EUROPEAN NOTES.

LONDON, Monday, March 3, 1879. The British Government is about to conclude an arrangement for laying a cable to Zanzibar, Mauritius and Natal, from Aden, where it would join the Eastern Telegraph Company's system.

Professor Botkin declares that the includy from which man suffers in St. Petersburg is Astrakhan plague.

A dispatch from Athens says: "Public opinion in Greece is much irritated at the continued delays of the soundary negotiations." The Durham County Miners' Association baving re

The Durham County Maiers association latering te-fused to accept the modified reduction of warrs, the employers will undoubtedly enforce the full 20 per-cent reduction originally demanded. A general strike of the miners is consequently probable. Nine hundred engineers on the Clyde have agreed to strike against an increase of working hours. In the House of Commons to-day Lord George P. Hamilton, vice-president of the Council, replying to a

question, said that as long as plenro-menuonia exists in the United States, it would not be consistent with the Cantagnote Diseases Act to resemd the existing regula-tions.

A DOCK COMMISSIONER ACCUSED.

CHARGES WHICH THE TAXPAYERS' ASSOCIATION WILL BRING AGAINST COMMISSIONER DIMOCK.

A committee representing the Taxpayers Association, which has been investigating for some time the management of the Dock Department claims to have discovered gross irregularities there, and yesterday called upon the Dock Commissioners and Mayor Cooper to say that ther were preparing charges against Dock Commissioner Dimock for neglect of duty. Mr. Cassidy, of the committee, stated that Mr. Dimock was not competent as a Dock Commissioner, as he was the agent of the Metropolitan Line of steamboats to Boston; that he had devoted his entire interest to this business, and had neglected the duties of Commissioner and had neglected the duties of Commissions. He also claimed that Willard A. Nichols, a Boston dentist, and a relative of Mr. Dimock, had been appointed by him as first assistant engineer, at a salary of \$3,600 a year, and that it was impossible to remove him. Another charge was that a boat club occupying the builthead foot of Twenty-eighth-st., had offered to pay a rental of \$100 a year, but owing to the refusal of Mr. Dimock to yot with Commissioner pay a rental of \$100 a year, but owing to the refusal of Mr. Dumock to vots with Commissioner Vanderpoel to accept tims proposition, the city received nothing for the use of the property. Other evidence against Mr. Dimock, it was claimed, was in the posses-sion of the committee, which expects to have its charges framed in a few days. ME. DIMOCK'S GENERAL DENIAL.

Commissioner Dimock did not appear to be meh disturbed last evening by the complaints of he committee of the Taxpayers' Association. So far or too frivolous to deserve notice. "It is well known," he said, "that I am engaged in the in the Senate to-day. The Senate adjourned transportation business at Pier No. 11, I was so engaged before I was appointed Dock Commissioner, and I suppose I was made Commissioner because knew something about docks. The at which I do business is not owned by the city and consequently it does not fall under the control of the Dock Department. reason that I know of why a Dock Commissioner may not have a business of his own, provided he does not neglect his public duty. There is

does not neglect his public duty. There is an assistant engineer in the department by the name of Willard A. Nichols, but he is not a relative of mine. I knew very little about the main until he came into the department. He was appointed on the recommendation of the Caief-Lagueer of the Department, Mr. Green. He brought testimonials to his ability from other places where he had been completed and he has proved to be a competent man.

"The charge about my voling to prevent a bout club from paying rent to this city is untrue. Somebody gave information about a boat-house which had been standing for several years at the foot of East Twenty-eighth-st., saying that it stood on land belonging to the city. Mr. Vanderpoet went over there to see about it. He was in doubt whether the boat-house was on the land belonging to the city or not, but he said that if it should be found to be so situated, the owners were willing to pay a certain amount—I think it was \$50 a year—for the use of the ground. I said to Mr. Vanderpoet that it would be well to take that sum if the city had a right to it. I don't know whether it has been decled yet that the boat-house stands on land owned by the city." land owned by the city."

The Anglican Synod as Synod is still in session here, voing endeavoring to elect a bishop. Twelve ballots have been cast without any change in the firm of Charles

Third-st. this afternoon that the firm of Charles

The Anglican Synod as Synod is still in session here, voing endeavoring to elect a bishop. Twelve ballots have been cast without any change in the Board of Commissioners are assembled in special meeting.

It was thought that incendiarism was dead at Long Branch, owing to the exertions of Mr. Hoey in having three of the fire of the fire bugs sent to State Prison last May for long terms. Since 1874 a Winter has not passed in special meeting.

The Anglican Synod as still in session here, voing endeavoring to elect a bishop. Twelve ballots have been set on fire. The damage to the Ocean Hotel by the fire will not exceed \$3,000.

Cambles & Co., stock brokers, had failed to meet their contracts and suspended. Inquiry at the office of the Mesers, Cambles foiled to obtain any statement as to the amount of liabilities or assets. The firm has been operating heavily in Pennsylvania stocks of late, and the recent decline in those shares is said to be the primary cause of their trouble. It is thought on the street that New-York parties will lose

THE BATTLE OVER THE NEW CODE

STRENGTH OF THE BILL'S ADVOCATES. A STATEMENT OF THE RETUENS RECEIVED FROM WELL-KNOWN LAWYERS IN THIS STATE-A LARGE

MAJORITY IN FAVOR OF THE CODE.

It is expected that the Legislature will make a final disposition of the nine remaining chapters of the new Code to-morrow. The friends and the opponents of the bill have been at work very earnestly, and each side has communicated with all the lawyers of any degree of prominence in the State, requesting their opin-

have been received in response to these appeals, of

which more than 2,000 are from New-York and Brook

lyn. The following tabular statement shows the rela-

tive strength of the two parties, as indicated by the petitions presented to the Legislature from the lawyers of each county:

RECAPITULATION.

The friends of the measure are confident that with this expression of the legal profession as an argument, a majority can be obtained without difficulty in the Legislature for the passage of the remaining nine chapters. The bill will then go to the Governor for the third time. There is much difference of opinion as to the disposition he will be likely to make of it. On the one hand it is said that to be consistent he must veto it. On the other, it is orged that when the bill was first vetoed the lawyers of the State were not sufficiently acquainted with its provisions and workines to express any opinion concerning it, and that all the objectionable leatures pointed out in the Governor's veto have since been eliminated from the bill by the Schate special Committee which has had its revision in charge. It is claimed, therefore, that a veto under these circumstances would be arraigray; that the present bill is not the one objected to by the Governor before, and that therefore there could be no meanistency in his signing it or allowing it to become a law by lapse of time. Legislature for the passage of the remaining nine chapit or allowing it to become a law by lapse of time.

MORE TALK ABOUT THE CITY CODE. TATEMENTS OF ELLIOTT F. SHEPARD AND E. B. SHAVER BEFORE THE ALDERMEN'S COMMITTEE.

The Law Committee of the Board of Aldermen met yesteriay to hear further statements from Shepard and E. B. Shafer regarding their action as Commissioners to codify the city ordinances. Mr. Slepard was not present, but a communication from him was presented, in which he stated that it was im-possible to make a consolidation of the two codifications. and that parmony was out of the question. He claims that his codification was strictly correct and requires no alteration, but that the other codification was radically different. Mr. Shepard says he can see no further duty left but to place the responsibility on the Committee of adoption or rejection.

Mr. Shafer then made a statement to the committee in which he charged Mr. Shepard with "dodging the issue," adding that he had taken a similar course in this had accused Mayor Cooper of not clearing himself rehave so far been six cases of cremation in the garding the cipher conspiracy, and that it was reported forms. Mr. Shepard had threatened to use his influence the Vanderbilts to get the Board of Aldermen to this codification.

The codification of money to him if he would re-the committee asked if he did not have the legal

would not accept to the year and said Mr. Shepard still de-anne person called again and said Mr. Shepard still de-spect the whole credit of the work of the Commission, and wanted to know if I would accept \$1,500. Another offer of \$2,000, and finally of \$2,500, were made to me, at I respectfully declined."
The committee adjourned to meet in executive seasion

ARGUMENTS AGAINST THE CODE. MEETING OF THE LAW REPORM ASSOCIATION.

A meeting of the Committee of the Law Reform Association was held last evening at the residence of David Dudley Field, No 64 Park-ave. Judge Flanders presided. The Throop code was discussed. Mr. Field stated that he had been in Albany recently, and had learned the sentiments of members of the Legislature relative to the code. The opinion was that as the Governor was preity certain to veto the measure favoring the adoption of the nine new chapters, that it might as well go through the Legislature, as it would then be ended. The petition in favor of the new code was read in part and commented upon. Mr. Field characterized strongly the action of those who signed this petition with having read the code, which he said he did not believe one hundred persons in State had done. The new provisions relative to the Surrogate's Court, which were drawn by Austin Abbott were declared inefficient, and Surro gate Calvin was quoted as saying that if they were adopted he would immediately propose amendments to the law.

William B. Badger said that the business of the Sur-

the code might be left safely for Governor Robinson's veto, and that the thirteen now in force should be rewritten. The subject of fecs for county officers was fully considered. The sentiment of the meeting was unanthous in favor of their abolition and the establishment of safaries by the Board of Supervisors.

TELLGRAPHIC NOTES.

PHILADELPHIA STOCK EXCHANGE ELECTION.
FHILADELPHIA, March 3.—At the annual election
of the onicers of the Stock Exchange here to day, A. Barker
was elected president.

CAPTAIN BOYNTON'S PROGRESS.

CINCINNAII, March 3.—A dispatch to The Gazette rom Marietta says Captain Boynton reached that point at 11. in., and will resume his journey to morrow.

GENERAL POLITICAL NEWS.

REPUBLICAN VICTORY IN INDIANA. DEFEAT OF DEMOCRATIC PLANS FOR OBTAINING CONTROL OF THE STATE.

IBY TELEGRAPH TO THE TRIBUNE. I

WASHINGTON, March 3 .- The Republicans have gained a substantial victory in the Indiana Legislature. The lower House of that body is controlled by the Democrats, and in the Senate the balance of power is held by two Greenbackers. The Democrats, among other things, proposed to establish a Metropolitan Police in Indianapolis, in order that they might gain control of it; and they also passed bills in the House reapportioning the State in such a way as to insure for themselves the political control of the delegation in Congress and of the Legislature for all time to come. All these measures failed because the two Greenbackers in the Senate refused to vote for them. Then the Democrats talked of turning out a Republican so that they might get control of the Senate, but have abandoned that plan. Now one of the Greenbackers has prepared a bill to reapportion the State for legislative purposes, which is acceptable to the Republicans, and which will probably become a law. Under it, taking the vote of 1876 as the basis, the Republicans would control both branches of the Legislature; while, taking the vote of last year, the Democrate would control the House, and two Greenbackers, as now, would control the Senate. The reapportionment for Congress will probably be postponed until after the census of 1880.

MAINE MUNICIPAL ELECTIONS.

PORTLAND, Me., March 3 .- The official returns of the municipal election in this city show that George Walker, Democrat and Greenbacker, has 46 natority for Mayor. The islands largely contributed to the change. The Democrats lose one Councilman. There is a possibility of a tie in the Board of Aldermen. Last year the Republicans had a majority of 24. The aggregate vote is nearly 600 larger than last year. Following are reports from other towns:

Bath.—John G. Richardson, Republican, was reflected Mayor to-day by a vote of 533 against 33s for David T. Percy, Democrat. The Republican city government is reflected.

Percy, Democrat. The Republican city government is reflected.—The election here resulted as follows: For Mayor—Day, Republican, 1.372; Lyford, Democrat, 1,050; Stevens, Greenback, 216. The Republicans have a majority in the city government.

Anbara.—Littleheld, Republican, is elected Mayor by a plurality of 195 over Turner, Greenback, and 14 over all. The Republicans and hard-money Democrats have a majority in the city government.

**Reckland.—For Mayor, Lovejoy, Rep., received 550 votes; Hall, Greenback, 497; Gregor, Dem., 296, There is therefore no choice. The Republicans will control the city movernment.

**Gardiner.—Palmer, Rep., is elected Mayor by a vote of 696 to 161 for Ladd, Greenback.

**Saco.—The Republicans have r Elected Mayor Clark and all the officers in five wards out of seven. Clark's majority over the Democratic and Greenback combina-Saco.—The Republicans have reflected Mayor Clark and all the officers in five wards out of seven. Clark's majority over the Democratic and Greenbarz combination is 197.

ALBANY.

EVENING SESSION OF THE LEGISLATURE. BILL REPEALING THE STATE RESUMPTION LAW ORDERED TO A THIRD READING IN THE ASSEMB BLY-REPORT OF THE SUPERINTENDENT OF PUBLIC WORKS-STATISTICS OF PAUPERISM. IST TELEGRAPH TO THE TRIBUNE.

ALBANY, March 3 .- The Legislature held a short and dull session to-night. Only one measure of great public interest was considered, namely, the State Resumption Law of 1875. A bill to repeal this law was introduced early the present Winter in the Senate by Senator Sessions, an advocate of the sliver dollar, and without much debate is was passed last week by the Senate. It was argued that the provisions of the law compelling payment of taxes in gold after January 1, of the present year, would cause much use less trouble to taxpayers, if maintained. It was also said that another section, which declares all future contracts, unless otherwise agreed, payable in gold, cannot be enforced, being contrary to the laws of the United States making gold and silver coin a legaltender. These arguments prevailed with the Commit tee on Ways and Means of the Assembly, and they accordingly reported the blil When the bill came up for consideration in the Assembly to-night, Mr. Sloan said he had never seen the practical utility of the law, and the re-sumption of specie payments had made it utterly useless. Speaker Alverd said that the law was passed to strengthen the public sentiment of the State in favor of matter for the last four years. He said that Mr. Shepard specie payments. No one had ever supposed that the State of New-York could regulate what money should be used within its borders. The United States alone had authority to say what should be a legalto contracts was without force. Without any further debate the repeal bill was then ordered to a third reading. Doubtless in a few days it will be passed without further remark. The Legislature of 1878 passed a similar repeal bill in its ture, although not stating his reasons for this policy.

ntendent of Public Works, on the condition of the that the cost of purting the causls in repair and maintaining mavigation on them from February 1, 1878, to the close of the fiscal year, under the new administration was only a little more than one-bulf of what it was for any similar period ince 1819. The receipts from tolls largely ex-ceeded those of 1877. The tonnage for the same period was also much larger. Mr. Clarke recommends repairs o the canals, and then ends his report as fedows:

What else can be done? To Buffalo I would say provide low, fixed rate of harbor and commission charges on

The Secretary of State sept to the Senate a communication, giving the statistics of panperism in the eation, giving the statistics of punjerism in the State for the fiscal year ending November 30, 1878. The whole number of paupers relieved during the year was 166,849; the expense of their support and relief was \$1,636,567.27. The expenses of the official statistician such relief were \$885,237.59, making a total of \$2,554,804.80. On the 1st of December there were 17,164 persons in the poorhouses of the State, of which 5,028 were women and with.

INCENDIARISM AT LONG BRANCH.

THE OCEAN HOTEL AGAIN SET ON FIRE IN TWO PLACES-THE PLAMES EXTINGUISHED WITHOUT HEAVY LOSS.

Long Branch, March 3 .- Near the hour of midnight on Saturday, the villagers of Long Branch were startled by the clanging of bells and the screeching of locomotives. The Ocean Hotel was on fire. For n hour the firemen fought the flames, and they were extinguished with a loss of about \$2,000 to building and furniture. The fire originated in the south wing of the ulding, in the cottage spartments used this Winter by

the fire was supposed to be a defective flue.

At half-past 10 a.m. te-day the villagers were again alarmed by the announcement that the hotel was again in flames. This time the fire was in the attic, directly over where the fire started on Saturday night. The servants of the house and the workmen employed on servants of the acuse the fire until the volunteer fire the fron pier fought the fire until the volunteer fire brigade of East Long Branch arrived. They soon extinguished the flames. On investigating the fire it was found that a bureau and a straw mattress were near the roof and on fire. A strong steach of oil prevailed. Twenty feet of the roof was destroyed. Further search was made through the building, and in the closeds in the western wing of the hotel, in the rear of the billiard-room, it was discovered that another fire had been started, but had gone out. A general alarm was then rang out to the fire department of both villages, for it was not known how many fires were smouldering in the building. No more were discovered, but at the suggestion of the Messrs. Leland, the building was soaked with water. To-night firemen are guarding the building, fearing another fire may break out. President Cooper, of Long Branch, will to-morrow offer a reward of \$500 for the arrest of the uncenduaries. Great excitement prevails in the fown and the Board of Commissioners are atsembled in special meeting.

It was thought that incendiarism was dead at Long the fron pier fought the fire until the volunteer fire